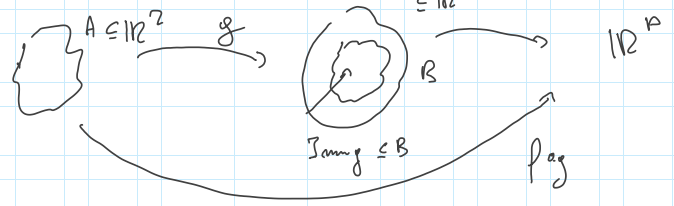


THM (TEOREMA DI COMPOSIZIONE - CASO GENERALE)

SIA $g : A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, A APERTO

SIA $f : B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$, B APERTO

SIA $\text{Im} g = \{g(x) \in \mathbb{R}^n; x \in A\} \subseteq B$



OVE $(f \circ g)(x) = f(g(x))$ $x \in A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$

SIA $f \circ g : A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$

SIA $a \in A$, $b = g(a) \in B$

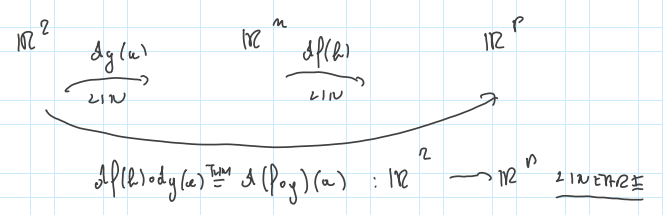
HP1 g DIFF IN $a \in A$

HP2 f DIFF IN $b = g(a)$

TH 1 $f \circ g : A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ E' DIFFERENZIABILE
IN $a \in A$

TH 2 $d(f \circ g) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^p$ LINEARE E' TALE CHE

$d(f \circ g)(a) = df(b) \circ dg(a)$ (*)



OVVIAMENTE (*), IN TERMINI MATRICIALI:
 \Downarrow PRODOTTO RIGA/COLONNA

$$J(f \circ g)(a) = Jf(b) \times Jg(a)$$

$$p \times r = (p \times m) \times (m \times r)$$

CASO PART. $r=1, p=1$

$$g: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n, g = (g_1, \dots, g_m), g_i: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

DIFF $\Rightarrow \exists g'_i(u) \quad \forall i=1,2,\dots,m$ DERIVABILITÀ

$$f: B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{DIFF in } b = g(u)$$

\Rightarrow $f \circ g$ DIFF in $a \in A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$$f \circ g: A \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \Downarrow \quad f \circ g \text{ DERIVABILE in } a \in A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

è di più?

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(f \circ g)(a)} &: \mathbb{R}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1 \quad \text{ZINERRE} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \begin{matrix} (1 \times 1) & & (n \times 1) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \end{matrix} \\ \text{"} & \\ \int_{((f \circ g)'(a))} & \stackrel{\text{THM}}{=} \int_{f(b)} \times \int_{g(a)} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \begin{matrix} m \\ \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(b), \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_m}(b) \right) \times \begin{pmatrix} g'_1(a) \\ \vdots \\ g'_m(a) \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \\ \text{cioè} & \quad \quad \quad \begin{matrix} = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(b) \cdot g'_i(a) = \\ = \langle \text{grad } f(b), (g'_1(a), \dots, g'_m(a)) \rangle \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

X ————— X

TEOREMA DELLE FUNZIONI IMPLICITE

TEOREMA DI DINI

Revis... sm...?

DEFIN

NUMERIE:

INIZIO 002 15.10